

VOLUME XVII.

## Daily Democrat

TERMS OF DAILY DEMOCRAT TO THE COUNTRY.

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## Against Coercion and Subjugation.

The whole stock in trade of the uneasy party in this Commonwealth is opposition to coercion and subjugation. They are opposed to this war, and, indeed, feel dissatisfied generally. It is very convenient to be opposed to all in general; but what will they do about it? A good many of them are opposed to secession, and condemned the whole revolutionary movement. Some of them profess yet to desire a restoration of the Union; but are willing to give it up. They don't seem half as much concerned about this great country as they are about coercion and subjugation. Moreover, they feel quite happy over the effort to coerce Kentucky into the Southern Confederacy. They are not uneasy when Tennessee seizes the property that belongs to this State by military power; and they have not felt at all indignant at the Southern embargo on our trade. They are, indeed, very much delighted at all the efforts to coerce Kentucky, by any sort of indignities that the revolutionists choose to offer. They are more than willing to coerce the Government. It is formally announced by the chief organs of the revolution that the Government shall not only acknowledge the revolution, but pay the expenses of it. These inconsistencies all men see, except themselves. It is manifest that they are not opposed to war, for it is the ardent wish of the whole of them, at the bottom of their hearts, to involve this State in a war with the Federal Government. That Government has not laid lawless hands on any property of Kentucky. It has even forbore to insist on Kentucky taking part in the war on the part of the Government to which she belongs. The Confederate States have interfered and seized upon property belonging to the people of this State. They are resolved to coerce our railroad into their service, and compel us to feed them. It is not much for any benefit they expect from the road; for they know they could not use it; that they would be promptly stopped in that process; but they think it will be the means of involving this State in the war. They are resolved she shall not be neutral. Tennessee has plunged into this revolution, and like the fox that lost his tail, would like, above all things, to involve Kentucky in the same difficulty. The uneasy party would get into the war by professing a great abhorrence of war. They are opposed to coercion and subjugation. Let no one be deceived by these uneasy gentlemen. The Union men deprecate this war, and they alone have kept the State out of it, in spite of these Southern sympathizers. We owe our exemption from war on Kentucky soil today to the Union men of the State; and if war comes at all, it will be brought on by a small minority in this State—a mere faction, that can't bear any sort of restriction, and understand that Tennessee has her agents here in Kentucky, soliciting our Governor, one of their sympathizers, to use the State Guard to forward their purposes; to make Kentucky the tool of Tennessee, and compel our State to help her out of a trouble which she has involved herself. This opposition to war, to coercion, to subjugation, is all idle. Kentucky didn't make this war; she is not a party to it. It is going on, and Kentucky can't help it. Coercion is employed on both sides, and by no one more relentlessly than by the Southern Confederacy. As to subjugation, we see nobody in the vicinity of subjugation yet. One side is the other is likely to get a thrashing. There is likely to be a fight or a foot race in Virginia; but subjugation is not at all likely to follow. It is quite possible that whole schools of politicians may be subjugated, by a failure in their effort to divide this Union. The people will be apt to subjugate them, and we shall rejoice when they do it. It is a sort of subjugation we are partial to. They have lied without scruple, and misled the people into this war, which threatens to end in the destruction of civil liberty in this country. We hope they will be subjugated; nothing else will do them; but as to States, the only subjugation they are in danger of is the subjugation of a few politicians by their own people; just such a subjugation as we have applied to Secessionists in this State. This war may break their power to do it, and we expect a power North to be broken in the melee. There is a people at home to bring order out of confusion, when swords and gunpowder have done their work. If any one desires peace, and wishes to avoid coercion and subjugation, let him not tell us in the next breath that he is for a division of this Union; no national man, who has read the world's history, expects peace with two such Governments in this country. The very first preliminaries of peace will have to be settled by the sword, by coercion or subjugation. If the Union can't be restored, we had as well accept war now, as to make provision for it in all time to come. The end aimed at by these Secessionists will make coercion and subjugation a necessity hereafter.

These uneasy men, who are desirous of breaking up the Union, have fallen out with the foreign-born citizens of this country. The latter are for the Union, almost uniformly for the Government to which they have sworn allegiance. All honor to them for their patriotism in this hour of their country's trial. We have too often deprecate the disparagement of men for the place of their birth, and the signs of the times at present only confirm our opinion. The native-born have got up this effort to destroy their country. The naturalized citizen knows too well the value of good government to allow one to be sacrificed to the ambition of a few men. The Germans are particularly brave, on account of their numbers and their zeal for the Union. Some of the Democrats have suddenly imbibed the sentiments that, a short time ago, felt such an abhorrence of.

Col. Duncan was the prize champion at shooting pigeons from a trap, but his Virginia experience is, perhaps, the first time he ever played the part of a pigeon, and we can fancy his exclaiming, "Oh, had the wings of a dove, I would fly!"

There are some events transpiring in our State of sufficient importance to awaken the attention and alarm of our citizens. On Saturday last our city, we are credibly informed, was filled with Tennessee emissaries, charged by the "Frankfort Commonwealth," with being in consultation with the Governor of Kentucky, and urging upon him the seizure of the Nashville road by the State Guard, now stationed at Muldrough's Hill. Tennessee, in violation of the rights of the company and of good faith towards Kentucky, has seized trains and locomotives from them with what object no one can doubt. It was rumored and credited in this city that Tennessee troops had moved into Southern Kentucky, near the line, preparatory to an attack upon Columbus. The Courier of Monday contains the following significant paragraph in relation to weapons being obtained by Union men, it being the opinion of the editor of that paper that no Union man ought to be armed:

Let them remember that he who takes the sword will perish by the sword. THERE IS A DAY OF RECKONING NEAR AT HAND, WHEN THOSE WHO HAVE CONSPIRED AGAINST THE PEACE OF THE COMMONWEALTH WILL CALL ON THE MOUNTAINS TO FALL ON THEM AND HIDE THEM FROM THE VENGEANCE OF THE PEOPLE.

Take them in connection—the seizure of the road; the armed and disciplined troops at Muldrough's Hill; the application to our Governor to have the road seized by the State Guard; the trains seized in Tennessee to move troops in this direction, and all the other acts coupled with the avowed by the Tennessee press that a stoppage of the road is a violation of our neutrality—and who can doubt that a blow at the State is meant, and that here, in the metropolis, is a Secession edifice fully aware of it, who holds out that there is to be a dreadful reckoning made by those enemies who he knows are coming to Kentucky? We give the evidence and leave the people to judge if there is not treason at work in our midst, that believes itself strong enough to coerce the State into rebellion, and hang or otherwise punish whoever opposes it.

Governor Magoffin is, no doubt, a Secessionist, and as such has done and said many bad things, and, no doubt, intended and hoped, ere this, to have done worse; still he is a man of some sense and discretion. He has some idea of the extent of his legal powers, and the enormities he will incur if he transgresses his powers. We have seen it stated in the papers, and heard it upon the street, that he was urged by some Tennesseeans, and was hesitating whether it was or not his duty to seize the Louisville and Nashville Railroad. Such a suggestion may have been made by some of the crazy folks of Tennessee; but it is not possible that the Governor is halting in his purpose. He knows that the Louisville and Nashville Railroad is private property, that the State of Kentucky has no right to the road. By what right, or under what authority, then, would he seize the road? He has just as much right to seize and take the property of any man in Kentucky.

From our Southern Exchanges.

THE SKIRMISH AT ROMNEY, VA.—The Dispatch gives the following account of the skirmish at Romney:

One of the most brilliant affairs during this war occurred on the 26th ult., near Romney, between a small detachment of Col. Turner's Cavalry and a party of 67 Federal Cavalry. Capt. Dick Ashby first encountered the enemy with 11 men, and was himself, it was feared, fatally wounded, but as we have since learned from a passenger direct from Winchester, it is now known he will recover, as were also two others of his party, said to be Marylanders.

Another account in the Dispatch, but not as direct as the above, says that Ashby had two men killed and a number wounded. The Examiner says:

"Capt. Ashby, it seems, was on a scouting expedition with a detachment of fifteen of the famous Black Horse Dragoons, when he and his men came suddenly upon the enemy. As their position would not admit of a safe retreat, the gallant fifteen proceeded to fight their way out of the dilemma, and after a bloody encounter of about fifteen minutes, they succeeded in having a clear passage, killing seventeen of the enemy and losing two of their own. Capt. Ashby was severely wounded in several places. His right arm was broken in two places by a bullet killing 20 in one or two places the flesh was literally carved off of his legs. A person engaged in the fight gives this relation to our informant."

FIGHT AT MATTHEWS POINT.—The Frederick papers have brief accounts of the fight at Matthews Point, but do not give their accuracy. These accounts say the federal side had 6 killed, 12 or 14 wounded, and 15 or 20 scattered through the woods, pursued by the Sparta Guards and Carolina Grays, the two Virginia companies which made the attack. He stated that only one of their men was wounded, and that a flesh wound on the cheek.

DEATH OF CAPTAIN ARMSTRONG.—The Norfolk papers of Saturday announce the death of Capt. Wm. Morris Armstrong, late of the 8th Maine. He had been a feeble health for some months. He served the service in 1814, and was about sixty-four years old.

THE VIRGINIA CONVENTION.—In the Virginia Convention on Saturday last an ordinance was adopted providing for the election of eighteen electors for President and Vice-President of the Confederate States, one from each district, and two for the State at large—the election to take place, by general ticket, on the first Wednesday in November next.

An ordinance was adopted annulling the commission of John J. Jackson as a Brigadier General of the militia of Virginia.

An ordinance was presented setting forth that unless the Manassas Gap Railroad Company extend their road between Starbuck and Winchester, the members of the convention, within twelve months, the Winchester and Potomac Railroad Company shall have all right and power to extend their road to Starbuck, so as to connect with the Manassas Gap road.

The report of the afternoon Harper's Ferry machinery was taken up, and the resolutions proposed by the committee transferring to the Southern Confederacy the machinery taken from that establishment were passed.

Ex-Governor Smith's appointment as Colonel in the Virginia army has been confirmed by the convention.

The privileged question regarding the election of members of the convention was then called up, and the following named members, mostly from the western section of the State, were expelled by nearly unanimous vote in every instance—William C. Brown, of the State; James Burley, of Marshall; John S. Burdett, of Taylor; John S. Carlisle, of Harrison; Ephraim B. Hall, of Marion; Chester D. Hubbard, of Ohio; Gen. John J. Jackson, of Winchester; E. M. Johnston, of Preston; George McPorter, of Hancock; Chapman J. Stuart, of Doddridge; Campbell Tarr, of Brooke, and Wm. A. Willey, of Monongalia.

OATH OF ALLEGIANCE ADMINISTERED TO THE WORKMEN AT THE GOSPORT NAVY YARD. It seems that the Confederates have proposed an oath to be taken by all in their employ. The Portsmouth correspondent of the Examiner, under date of June 20, says:

The most intense excitement pervades our community at this moment with respect to the oath administered to government employees at the Gosport Navy Yard. By it, I am told, they are bound not merely to sustain their section and government, as is their wish, but equally to obey the whim and caprice of naval officers of high and low degree, the measure of service being left to the arbitrary decision of the meeting will probably be held next week.

THE CITY GOVERNMENT OF NORFOLK.—The same correspondent says:

The city government of Norfolk was organized last evening. James Cornick was elected President, Charles H. Rowland Vice-President, and G. G. Broughton, Jr., Clerk.

George W. Camp Vice-President, and J. H. Hendrick Clerk of the Common Council.

ARRIVAL OF PRISONERS.—The Examiner of Monday says:

Two prisoners, one a Federal Dragoon, the other one of Ellsworth's Zouaves, arrived in the Central cars yesterday. Their manner is defiant and arrogant. They say they are but the advance guard, and that Gen. Scott will certainly march into Richmond, at the head of a victorious army, on the 4th of July.

MIST HAVES PASSENGERS.—The Petersburg Express of Saturday says that passengers who left Richmond the day before were compelled to get passes before they could leave, and that orders have been issued that all persons, before leaving the city, must obtain passports, whether they go North or South, East or West.

GOVERNOR OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The North Carolina steamer Transit, Lieutenant Crossan commanding, has captured, off Cape Hatteras, the schooner Transit, known master, last from Key West. The prize was in ballast, having sailed from New York for Key West with provisions, shot, &c., about the 27th of May. Having landed her cargo safely at Key West, the Transit was upon her return North when captured. She is a very fine schooner, of 190 tons burthen, and was built at a cost of \$15,000. She is coppered fastened up to nine feet, and has galvanized iron fastenings above. She belongs to New London, Conn. The prize was carried to Newbern by Lieut. Crossan.

Lieutenant Crossan has also captured another vessel off Cape Hatteras. This vessel was the "Hannah Bach," an hermaphrodite brig, which was captured recently off Savannah, by the United States ship "Albatross." She was just from Cardenas, and laden with 150 barrels of molasses.

WIT OF HARRIS CORPUS GRANTED. Judge Meredith, of Richmond, has granted a writ of habeas corpus in the case of John J. Jackson, in prison on suspicion of being a spy. He was just from Cardenas, and laden with 150 barrels of molasses.

LAUREL CROP OF WHEAT.—The Fredericksburg Recorder, of last Friday, says:

In consequence of the superabundant yield of the wheat crop, it will draw out my pocket-book and ask him what he will take for his gun, and right there the fight will end."

THE MASONIC G. A. TELEGRAPH GIVES the following. It is a fair bit, and reasonable in everything but the offer to buy the gun. No Southerner would do that—he would steal it!

A countryman was in the town of Lumpkin, and some one asked him how he liked the war news. He replied, "Very well. 'Are you ready to go?' he asked. 'Yes,' he replied. 'Are you not afraid?' 'No; if I should see a Yankee, with his gun here, there would be no fellow in me to my pocket-book and ask him what he will take for his gun, and right there the fight will end."

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Harvesting in this section is progressing rapidly, and we presume will close this week. The quality of grain is very superior.

FATAL AFFAIR.—W. H. Pendleton was shot and instantly killed near Aquia Creek, a few days ago, by the accidental discharge of a gun in the hands of B. C. Rawlings.

AN EDITOR TURNED SOLDIER.—Capt. W. J. Overton, editor of the Louisville (Ky.) Courier, left that city for Nashville on the 26th of June, to join the Blackburn Guards for services in Virginia.

THE FOURTH IN LOGAN COUNTY. MISSOURI, July 5, 1861.

Gentlemen: Near the hospitable village of Gordonville, in this county, the political Sabbath of our nation was celebrated as becomes a people born to freedom and heirs of liberty.

The day was beautiful. At an early hour the farmers of the land began to move. For that day they left their waving grain fields; the plow and the reaper stood still; the saw and the mill were silent. They brought with them their wives and their little ones, and with them came the beauties of their households to listen to the charms of eloquence and lend their presence to the cause of freedom.

The spot for the celebration was lovely. It was a vast forest, amid whose deep shades wound a gentle streamlet, as its glassy waters moved silently toward the great plain. The stand was a broad canvas, on the front of which was inscribed, in large gilt letters, "OUR CAUSE IS THE CAUSE OF OUR COUNTRY—IT MUST AND WILL PREVAIL," while near by hung the trios of men, Jackson, Webster, and Clay.

The exercises began with prayer, the words of the hymn were echoed with sweet strains of music.

The morning hour was occupied by Hon. Judge Underwood, of Bowling Green. To Secession he gave his death blow; for revolution he showed that there was not even the shadow of a cause. He expounded to the audience the fearful and endless war that must forever be kept up in the event of a division of this republic, and showed how difficult it is for the Government to "let alone" a people who would deprive three of four of their rights, and bring out the whole. I do not pretend to give even a summary of the speech of that able statesman and consummate jurist. It was totally unanswerable and carried conviction to the hearts of all who heard him.

At a democratic caucus last night, where matters were formerly rebel, Mr. Vallandigham intimated he preferred the preservation of the Union. He received very little sympathy. The majority expressed themselves strongly in favor of giving thorough support to the Government and making quick work of the rebels.

Mr. Wright, of the Luerne (Pa.) district, gave this policy his strongest support. Kentucky and Maryland did not attend the caucus.

NEW YORK, July 7.—The Tribune makes the following announcement:

WASHINGTON, July 7.—To-morrow is the day agreed upon by the President, and his advisers, including Gen. Scott, for a grand combined movement on Manassas Junction by flank and center columns, prepared to attack the rebel forces.

The Times says, a committee of Boston and New York merchants, are here to induce changes in the tariff. It looks as though little would be done in that line at this session.

A motion will be made immediately for the appointment of a committee to investigate frauds in connection with supplies for the army.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The best evidence that the rebels at Manassas Junction do not intend attacking our center column, and are not prepared to have leveled the forest to the ground for their forces, encumbering every route between Fairfax Court-house and Manassas with heavy fallen trees, to prevent an advance of rebel forces here.

A letter received from Fernandez, Fla., by a gentleman recently employed by the railroad company between that point and Cedar Key, says that the rebel forces were concentrating there, and two heavy batteries had already been erected. This gentleman has called the attention of the Administration to this matter, and is urging them to send naval force sufficient to dislodge the batteries, and prevent a landing, which he alleges can be done now with little difficulty. This position is an important one, and the Government will undoubtedly take some action in the matter.

Telegraphic News.

The Opposing Armies at Close Quarters.

Conflicts Inevitable Within a Few Hours.

MANASSAS, FAIRFAX AND MARTINSBURG THE POINTS OF ATTACK.

BEAUREGARD AT FAIRFAX.

THE MOBING OF VALLANDIGHAM BY OHIOANS.

More Rumors and Contradictions of Rumors.

New York, July 8.—When Mr. Vallandigham was on his visit to the Ohio camp, an effigy of him labeled "Vallandigham, the traitor," was suspended from a tree, and simultaneously with this stone-throwing, he was hurled at him. The excitement increased, when officers interfered and with great difficulty removed him from the ground. He would have resulted seriously had he remained much longer. The Ohio boys were very indignant at what they termed a most impertinent intrusion.

Information received to-day from Martinsburg says the Potomacites are off camp, and will be at the rebels the moment they appear to move guns on the fortifications, which are erected.

Special to the New York Tribune: Gen. Patterson's regular communication with the War Office has been much interrupted within the last 60 hours by the surprise and annoyance of the War Department.

A report in the city, traced to a tolerably authentic source, says that Gen. Johnston attacked General Patterson at Martinsburg, and was repulsed with a loss of 1,000 men killed and prisoners. We give this rumor for what it is worth.

The New York Twelfth and Fifth Regiments left by railroad this afternoon for Martinsburg via Chambersburg.

General Patterson sent for reinforcements several days ago.

According to Gen. Patterson's latest telegram and the report of Col. Lamson, who arrived to-night, having left Martinsburg on the 5th inst., the rebel force consists of from 15,000 to 16,000 infantry, 600 cavalry, 20 pieces of artillery, posted about seven miles from Martinsburg. Gen. Patterson has about 17,000 men and 20 field pieces.

The latest information received at headquarters says Beauregard personally commanded at Fairfax Court-house within fortified lines. His precise force is not known. It includes six or seven South Carolina regiments.

A bill introduced into the House, and will probably be referred to a select committee with orders to report to the next session.

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Ways and Means—Messrs. Stevens, Morrill, of Vermont, Spalding, Appleton, Corning, Herton, McClelland and Stratton.

On Claims—Messrs. Fenton, Walton, Holman, Hutchings, Hale, Noel, Webster and Wallcut.

On Commerce—Washburne, of Illinois; Elliott, Ward, Barton, Babbitt, Gurley, Robins, Leary and Sheffield.

On Public Lands—Potter, Covode, Vallandigham, Julian, Trimble, Vandera, Kellogg, (Mich.) Grisfield and Woodruff.

On Revolutionary Claims—Dust, Egerton, Cooper, Rice of Maine, Wall, Ferry, Grover, Riddle, and Morrill of Maine.

On Public Expenditures—Covode, Edwards, Kerrigan, Train, Winslow, Webster, Julian, Hanchett and White.

[SUNDAY NIGHT'S DISPATCHES.]

Remarkable Achievements.

OVER TWO THOUSAND REBELS KILLED.

BATTLING, July 7.—The New York Tribune passed through early this morning to Paterson. Also the Maryland Light regiment has gone.

The report that Kane and the Police Board had been sent to Fort Monroe is untrue.

It is rumored that there has been a battle between Johnston and Patterson. Johnston was defeated with a loss of 2,700 killed and wounded. The rumor cannot be traced reliably. About 3,500 Marylanders and Baltimoreans were with Johnston.

Intense anxiety prevails to learn the result.

Hon. Henry May left for Richmond, it is said, by invitation of Jeff. Davis, and is accompanied by two Federalists.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—Special to the New York Tribune—Senator Hale's Navy bill authorizes the President to employ merchant vessels for war, also to increase the marine corps.

The rebels at Bunker Hill have joined the main body at Winchester.

WASHINGTON, July 7.—The N.Y. Herald's special correspondent telegraphs: The rest of Stone's column joined Patterson and McClellan, and are pushing forward to a point south of Winchester, to co-operate with the column starting hence for Richmond.

A portion of McClellan's column goes to Cumberland Gap to protect the Unionists in East Tennessee. The rebels are again extending their lines in the direction of Falls Church.

"The reign of Old King Cotton being over," says a Pennsylvania, "now let us see what we can do for Old King Coal."

The Albany Argus styles a recently consolidated paper in New York as essentially a joint concern, being based upon beef contracts.

In Ohio, a contractor made out of the simple articles of camp kettles, tin cups and plates contributed to the Government, the sum of \$25,000.

A SOLDIER KILLED IN GEORGETOWN.—John H. Johnston, private in Company A, Seventy-ninth New York Regiment, was murdered yesterday morning at an early hour, near the corner of High and West streets, Georgetown, D. C. He received two shots in the left breast, between the fifth and sixth ribs, either of which would have been fatal. The correspondent of the Star says it is supposed he was killed in an affray with some members of his own regiment, several of whom are now arrested.

Richard T. Jacob, Union Democratic candidate for the Legislature, will address his fellow citizens in Adams county at the following times and places:

Brownsville, Wednesday, July 10.  
Ballardsville, Saturday, July 13.  
Lagrange, 24 Monday, July 15.  
Shiloh, Wednesday, July 17.  
O'Donnell, Saturday, July 20.  
Centerville, Wednesday, July 24.  
Floydburg, Saturday, July 27.  
Dr. Duross is respectfully invited to extend. Speaking to commence at 1 o'clock P. M.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

Something to restore; and it will do it. See Frost's advertisement.

OLD BOURBON WHISKY.

I have on hand and for sale a lot of the finest Old WHISKY in the State. It is pure and of the best quality. I want it to be pure, copper-colored, and made from the finest degrees above pure.

For further information, address Box 308, Postoffice Louisville, Ky., or my Office, 222 Broadway, New York City.

The Editor.

In his issue of June 27, says: "Dr. W. H. B. Robinson's Remedies have been (repeatedly) commended by many of our physicians, and are of great value in the treatment of various diseases for which they are recommended by the skillful Doctor, who deserves praise of the afflicted for the great benefit he has conferred upon the world by the discovery of his valuable compounds. These Remedies are for sale at Capt. T. W. Old's drug store, and the afflicted in this locality are directed to his establishment for such supplies as they may need."

For further information, address Box 308, Postoffice Louisville, Ky., or my Office, 222 Broadway, New York City.

Confidential.

Many Men who have injured themselves by indulging in certain Southern Remedies, and Old and Aged Men, who, by excessive use of them, have produced debility in advance of their years, before getting their secrets to any one, should first read Dr. G. P. Frost's Medical Treatise on the various diseases of the male system, revised, enlarged, and illustrated by plates and engravings. Those who have read other works on these diseases, are particularly recommended to read this book. Price, 75 Cents, or twenty copies for \$10. Sent by mail on receipt of the price.

COAL! COAL!

C. O. MILLER & CO., Louisville, Ky.

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# Daily Democrat.

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HARNEY, HUGHES & CO.

Office—East side Third Street, between  
Market and Jefferson.

NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS IN THE COUNTRY.  
Our friends in the country remitting old  
change will please send us no denomination  
of stamps except the THREE CENT stamps.  
We can use a moderate share of these.  
Stamps of any other denomination will be  
returned.

UNRECORDED MONEY.—All depreciated  
monies received for subscriptions will be  
taken only at its current rates by the  
brokers.

POLICE COURT—Monday, July 8, 1861.—  
Pat. and John Brown bailed out of the  
Cave.

George Rater assault on J. Starr, and  
carrying concealed a deadly weapon; bail  
in \$100 to answer.

John Rider and Julius Carpenter gave  
bail.

Phil Baker, suspected felon; discharged  
Alex. Moore, stealing rope from Salt-  
marsh; continued.

John Collingwood, continued until to-  
morrow.

John and Mary Smith, drunk, and keep-  
ing a disorderly house; bail in \$100 each  
to answer.

Martha McGill, drunk and disorderly;  
discharged on condition that she join Lin-  
coln's army.

Henry Hays, receiving stolen goods; laid  
over until to-morrow.

Com't by W. H. Stillman vs John Kon-  
key, warrant assault and battery; bail in  
\$100 to keep the peace.

Same by Konkey vs W. H. Stillman, war-  
rant assault and battery; bail in \$100 to  
keep the peace.

Same by Thomas Burns vs Bridget Con-  
way, warrant assault and battery; dis-  
missed.

Same by Rose Demar vs Mrs. H. Kreamer,  
peace warrant; heard and dismissed.

Same by Helen Kreamer vs Rose Demar,  
peace warrant; heard and dismissed.

Same by Mary Crear vs Mary Richardson;  
peace warrant.

Same by Mary Richardson vs Mary Crear;  
peace warrant.

Same by Mike Hays vs Rose Demar, peace  
warrant; heard and dismissed.

Same by Sarah Carey vs Mrs. Kiloar and  
Mary Phillips, peace warrant; dismissed.

Same by Luke Burns vs Henry Keons and  
John Keons, held to bail in \$150 each for 6  
months.

Same by A. Duffy vs Pat. Cunningham;  
bail in \$200 each for 6 months.

Same by Pat. Cunningham vs A. Duffy;  
\$200 for 6 months. Witness recognised to  
go before the Grand Jury.

THE PERSON who took a coat out of our  
editorial room on Saturday night had  
better return it or he might see his name  
in the paper.

FIGHT AT BARDSTOWN.—Rumor was rife  
on the streets last night to the effect that  
there had been a fight at Bardstown yester-  
day between the State and Home Guards,  
occasioned by the agent of the railroad at  
that point refusing to ship goods which he  
considered contraband of war. A gentle-  
man, who is reliable, left there yesterday at  
2 o'clock and informs us that there had  
been some excitement there, but no fight.  
Everything had quieted down when he left.

CITY SCHOOLS.—Election of Principals  
At the last regular meeting of the Board of  
School Trustees the following Principals  
were elected:

Male High School—Prof. E. A. Grant.  
Female High School—Prof. E. A. Hol-  
yoake.

School on the Point—John W. West.  
First Ward—Geo. H. Singley.  
Second Ward—John H. Oney.  
Third Ward—Sam'l P. Browder.  
Fifth Ward—Sam'l T. Scott.  
Seventh Ward—Robert C. Jones.  
Shippingport—Jesse W. Tuell.  
Portland—G. E. Roberts.

The election for Principals of the Fourth  
and Eighth wards were postponed.

MISSISSIPPI. HARRIS & CO.  
Gentlemen: For the first time since I have  
been in this city, I witnessed the public  
examination of the Hebrew School, situated  
on Fourth street. Too much praise cannot  
be bestowed upon the teachers, Messrs. B.  
H. Gotschell, C. D. Levi, D. Somman, and  
Mr. O'Neil. There were about two hundred  
scholars in attendance, and all acquitted  
themselves with honor. In arithmetic they  
cannot be excelled; their composition and  
speeches were genuine and soul-stirring.  
But the last, the farewell speech of Joseph  
Meyer, was the most affecting. In a well-  
set speech he took leave of his schoolmates,  
expressed his thanks to his teachers, and  
tears were coursing down the cheeks of  
every one present.

TH. DAVID.  
Lewis E. Harris, Esq., has received  
and accepted the appointment of Ad-  
jutant to Brigadier General Thomas L.  
Crittenden, First Brigade Kentucky State  
Guards.

The New Albany Ledger has been  
shown a specimen of tapestry made by Miss  
Cecilia B. Smith, a young lady of that city,  
which it is sure will compare with any  
like work ever performed by one of her  
years. The work is made on mohair, and  
represents an assortment of flowers almost  
as natural as the real flowers themselves.  
The work has been used for cushioning a  
chair, and is a most tasteful adornment for  
a parlor.

We learn from the Bowlinggreen  
Standard that on Saturday night, the 27th  
ult., while Mr. Denton, jailer of the county,  
was attending to the wants of his prisoners,  
Martin, charged with murder, and Hicks,  
who had recently been confined for an  
outrage committed upon the person of Miss  
Martha Ford, made a rush at the jailer,  
and succeeded in throwing him down and  
effecting their escape. A detachment of  
police have been engaged in pursuit ever  
since, and on Wednesday afternoon returned  
with Hicks, who was captured within two  
miles of the Tennessee line. Martin  
has not been heard from.

A practical engineer at Cincinnati  
gives it as his opinion that the concussion  
occasioned by the discharge of the sixty-  
four-pounders on the gun boats will be too  
great for the boilers, and an explosion is  
likely to occur.

Ex-Recorder Henry Ives, of Cin-  
cinnati, has been indicted by the Grand  
Jury for oppression in office, and his deputy,  
Wm. McKinney, for antedating a mortgage.  
These are serious charges.

An English paper says that Mr. and  
Mrs. Dickens have been reconciled and are  
living together.

ELIZABETHTOWN, KY., July 6.  
R. K. Field, Esq., Shepherdsville, Ky.:  
DEAR SIR: The Union Senatorial  
Convention, composed of the counties of Hardin,  
Meade, and Bullitt, assembled here to-day,  
and have unanimously nominated you as their  
candidate, and appointed the undersigned  
a committee to advise you of said nomina-  
tion. Yours, very respectfully,  
WM. T. SAMUELS,  
WM. T. SAMUELS,  
ROBT. ENGLISH,  
NATHAN S. COMBS,  
Committee.

SHEPHERDSTOWN, KY., July 8, 1861.  
Messrs. W. T. Samuels, Wm. Alexander, Robt.  
English, and Myron S. Combs, Committee:  
GENTLEMEN: Your note of the 6th inst.,  
conveying information that I had been  
nominated by a convention of the Union  
party of the counties of Hardin, Meade, and  
Bullitt a candidate to represent said coun-  
ties in the Senate of the State was received  
this day.

I accept the nomination so flatteringly  
tendered me, and beg to assure you and the  
convention and the voters of the district  
that, if elected, I shall co-operate in every  
effort to restore peace and harmony to our  
unfortunate country, and withhold none to  
preserve to our own State her present  
status, enviable certainly in comparison  
with that of her sisters.

I am very truly, &c.,  
R. H. FIELD.

Gov. WISE'S ADVANCE.—A correspondent  
of the Atlanta (Ga.) Confederacy, gives an  
interesting account of the contemplated  
war which lies before General Wise in  
Northwest Virginia. According to this  
correspondent, who writes from Richmond on  
the 10th ult., General Wise expected to start  
for the Northwest on the 11th ult., by which  
time 4,000 men would have been transported  
by railroad to Staunton, where he would be  
joined by several additional regiments,  
which would swell his army to 10,000 men.  
From Staunton, the General is to proceed  
on foot, a distance of 100 miles, over a  
rough turnpike up the Alleghany moun-  
tains.

The monthly statement of the United  
States Mint for the month of June, shows a  
gold coinage of \$9,267,000, the whole  
amount being in double eagles. The silver  
coinage was \$877,100—\$210,600 of which  
were in halves and quarters, the remainder  
in dollars, dimes, and half dimes. There  
were coined in the same time \$9,400,000  
of cents. The whole coinage was \$9,407,100,  
covering two million, five hundred and  
twenty-eight thousand, eight hundred and  
fifty cents. The total gold deposits were  
\$8,985,618; silver bullion and silver pur-  
chases, \$493,269—total, \$9,431,787. Cop-  
per cents received in exchange for new,  
\$62,000.

A CORPS OF YOUNG SOLDIERS.—It is  
reported that the *enfants de troupe* of the  
French army, of whom there are between  
6,000 and 7,000, after they have passed  
ten years of age, to be supplied with light  
muskets and bayonets, for the purpose of  
being instructed in their use, with a view to  
the formation of a corps, from which the  
non-commissioned officers are to be selected  
for the army. At 17 years of age they are  
to be admitted into the ranks, so that their  
military education will have been completed  
on entering into the service.

WAR MOVEMENTS IN THE SOUTHWEST.—  
A letter from Little Rock to the Memphis  
Bulletin, dated the 1st inst., says that there  
are five thousand Federal troops at Spring-  
field, Mo., and that Gen. McCullough had  
ordered all the troops at Fort Smith and  
Van Buren to march immediately to Camp  
Walker, within four or five miles of the  
southwest corner at Missouri. We may, there-  
fore, expect to hear of an encounter  
between the Federal and Arkansas and  
Missouri troops in that vicinity at an early  
day.

BOILER EXPLODED.—The boiler of the  
steam mill owned and operated by Mr.  
Jackson, in Hawesville, exploded, says the  
Cincinnati Reporter, on Friday of last  
week, by which Mr. Jackson was severely if  
not fatally injured, having been badly  
scalded and receiving severe injuries about  
the head and body. Several persons were  
about the mill at the time, none of whom  
were seriously injured. The building was  
badly damaged.

A dispatch of the 3d from Washing-  
ton says that quite a scene occurred in the  
hall of one of the hotels on Wednesday,  
between Major Young, of the Onondaga  
regiment, and Ben. Wood, of New York City.  
The Major in very eloquent terms  
denounced Wood as a traitor and a gambler,  
and as a political scoundrel. Wood attempted  
to retort, but was too excited to say any-  
thing, and, lighting the wrong end of a  
cigar, best a retreat through the hall.

SULPHUR FOR THE SOUTH.—Sulphur is  
imported into this country chiefly from  
Sicily. Of this substance none at all is  
produced in the United States; but if their  
needs were great, it is supposed that the  
Confederates might obtain supplies, at high  
prices, from the volcanic parts of Mexico.  
The cost and difficulties of transportation  
from that region are so great that Mexican  
sulphur is not now imported into this country  
at all.

SEVERELY PUNISHED.—The losses sus-  
tained thus far by the Baltimore and Ohio  
Railroad Company, through the vandalism  
of the rebels, amount to upward of two  
millions of dollars. It will be recollected  
that the officers of this road, on the first  
breaking out of the difficulties, favored  
every movement of the "seceders." They  
have received their reward.

Two hundred and fifty thousand  
dollars was received per express at Cin-  
cinnati, on Monday evening, from the De-  
partment at Washington, for the payment and  
fitting out of the three gun-boats recently  
constructed there.

MANUFACTURE OF ARMS.—Sharpe's Rifle  
Company, at Hartford, Conn., are employ-  
ing three hundred and twenty-five men, and  
the machinery is run for sixteen hours  
daily. The company have in the last  
month sold two thousand stand of arms.

WEST POINT CADETS AS DRILL OFFICERS.  
Thirty-two West Point cadets, just gradu-  
ated, arrived in Washington on the 3d, and  
will be immediately detailed as drill officers  
among the regiments there, by order of  
General Mansfield.

FAILURES.—The Boston Commercial Bul-  
letin's list of business changes for the week  
ending June 29, gives twelve failures and  
suspensions in New York, fourteen in  
Boston, and four in Philadelphia, a total of  
forty-five for the week.

Evansville has lately been supplied  
with a steam fire engine. We notice by the  
journal that fires are more frequent than  
formerly.

Mrs. Nancy Williamson, for forty  
years a resident of Madison, Indiana, died  
in that city on Friday last.

The New Orleans Delta says that  
"the whole city is pervaded with the most  
delicious perfume of rich, luscious peaches."

Captain William J. Heady, Union  
Democratic candidate for the Legislature,  
will address the people of Bullitt county as  
follows:  
At James B. Cundiff's, Thursday, July 11.  
At Leache's, Friday, July 12.  
At Mr. Washington, Saturday, July 13.  
Speaking to commence at 2 o'clock. Op-  
position candidates are invited to attend.

J. Pres. Sparks, of Henry county,  
will speak at the following times and places:  
Near the mouth of Drennon, Tuesday,  
July 9th.  
Moore, Bourbon, on Six Mile, Thursday,  
July 11th.  
Pleasant Hill, Friday, July 12th.  
Campbellburg, Saturday, July 13th.  
Speaking to commence at 2 o'clock p. m.  
W. S. Pryor will be present by agreement.

WESTPORT, OHIO, KY., July 4, 1861.  
Messrs. HANLEY, HUGHES & CO.:  
Gentlemen: The citizens of Covington—  
the banner Democratic district of Oldham—  
and vicinity assembled at their voting  
place, at an early hour this morning, for  
the purpose of celebrating in an appropriate  
manner, the "glorious Fourth," and un-  
furling to the breeze a beautifully wrought  
United States flag, which was run up to the  
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